

REMARKS

Claims 1-20 are pending in the instant application and stand rejected by the examiner. Claims 1 and 11 are independent claims. The assignee traverses the rejections of the pending claims.

Claim Rejections – 35 U.S.C. §§ 102, 103

Claims 1-6, 8, and 11-14 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by Sweet et al. (U.S. Patent Publication No. 2002/0031230). Claims 7 and 15-17 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sweet et al. (U.S. Patent Publication No. 2002/0031230) in view of Satagopan et al. (U.S. Patent Publication No. 2002/0095497). Claims 9, 10, and 18-20 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sweet et al. (U.S. Patent Publication No. 2002/0031230) in view of Freund (U.S. Patent No. 5,987,611). These rejections are traversed.

Claim 1 of the instant application recites a system of securely controlling a wireless mobile communication device, and in particular, the assets of the device. The subject matter of claim 1 is further directed to a system comprising a plurality of domains residing on a wireless mobile communication device, each domain including one or more mobile device assets and a domain controller configured to receive a request to perform an operation affecting at least one of the assets.

Assignee respectfully disagrees that Sweet discloses such limitations of claim 1 as maintained in the office action. For example, the office action maintains that “domain-specific policies” of Sweet correspond to the “plurality of domains residing on a wireless mobile communication device” as recited in claim 1. The office action further maintains that paragraph 114 (lines 16-20) disclose claim 1’s limitation of “each domain including an asset of the wireless

mobile communication device.” However, such policies of Sweet cannot be mapped to the domains of claim 1 since in Sweet the policies are “the algorithm access permissions together with the credentials [that] provide a member with a set of access permission rights.” (See paragraph 114 of Sweet.) In other words, such policies of Sweet control how access is to be performed upon the content a user wishes to access. The policies of Sweet do not themselves include the assets of the device as required by claim 1.

These differences are further evidenced in other passages of Sweet, which discuss that the domains of Sweet are “CKM domains” which are used to manage security (see, for example, paragraphs 85-87 of Sweet). CKM domains, as described in Sweet, are traditional organizational workgroups that are commonly used to provide users with access to network resources or data. Sweet teaches that CKM domains could “be as large as an entire enterprise or as small as a single department” (see paragraph 86). Thus, in the approach disclosed in Sweet, users are assigned to one or more “domains” (meaning CKM domains) that provide a set of access rights and privileges for all members of the “domain” (see paragraph 0087). These passages of Sweet further show the differences between the approach of Sweet (with its CKM domains) and the subject matter of claim 1 which requires that a domain includes an asset of the wireless mobile communication device.

In other words, usage of the term “domain” in Sweet is diametrically opposed to how the same term is used in claim 1. In the action of accessing assets, the domains of Sweet are on the acting end of the action; i.e., members of a domain perform the accessing. The domains of claim 1 are at the object end of the action; i.e., members of a domain are what is being accessed. Therefore, Sweet teaches away from organizing access control by grouping assets. Rather, it is those who do the accessing who are so grouped into domains.

Because Sweet does not disclose such subject matter of claim 1, Sweet cannot anticipate claim 1. Accordingly, claim 1 is allowable and should proceed to issuance.

Assignee disagrees with other positions in the office action. For example, assignee respectfully submits that claim 4 is allowable. Claim 4 recites that at least one domain further includes a software application. Claim 4 has been amended herein to further emphasize that the software application is an asset included in the domain, and that the domain controller permits completion of the operation upon the software application where the request originated with an entity that has a trust relationship with the at least one domain that includes as an asset the software application. (Support for this amendment is found in the subject matter already recited in claim 8.) In rejecting claim 4, the office action cited paragraph 116 and that the “PXa³ client software” corresponds to the “software application” of claim 4. Assignee respectfully disagrees with this mapping since in Sweet, the PXa³ client software “provides a method and apparatus for secured distribution of data and information over a decentralized public network such as the World Wide Web of the Internet (the ‘web’).” (See paragraph 23 of Sweet.) The PXa³ client software cannot correspond to the “software application” of claim 4 since the PXa³ client software determines how content can be accessed, whereas the “software application” of claim 4 is an asset that is controlled by the domain controller. Because of such differences, claim 4 is allowable over Sweet and should proceed to issuance.

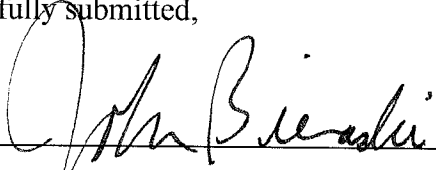
With respect to the other independent claim, claim 11 recites analogous subject matter as claim 1. Accordingly, for similar reasons as claim 1, claim 11 is allowable and should proceed to issuance.

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, the assignee respectfully submits that the pending claims are allowable. Therefore, the assignee respectfully requests that the examiner pass this case to issuance.

Respectfully submitted,

By: _____


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